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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.



SOUTH CANARA.

VOLUME II.



[*PRICE, 1 rupee 4 annas.*]

[*2 shillings.*]

MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.



M A D R A S :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

—
1905.



सत्यमेव जयते

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I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1901.

		Taluk.		Population.		Urban population.		Area in square miles.		Number of	
										Towns.	
								Total.		Villages.	
								Males.		Total.	
								Females.		Males.	
								Total.		Females.	
								Males.		Females.	
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION.									
Coondapoor	...	...	...	...	...	619	103	131,855	80,253	71,606	213
Udipi	...	...	...	...	...	719	1	157	251,831	119,231	+ 0·2
									132,600	8,041	+ 3·9
										4,108	
										3,938	
		MANGALORE DIVISION.									
Amindivi Islands	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	243	3,608	1,757	1,851
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	679	4	33,294	165,398	170,596	44,108
										22,501	
		PUTTUR DIVISION.									
Kasargod	...	...	...	...	...	762	114	281,280	112,299	118,981	304
Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	...	1,239	182	181,842	91,579	90,263	+ 10·0
											+ 9·9
District Total	...	2	803	1,134,713	548,516	586,197	52,149	26,604	25,545	282	+ 7·4

Percentage variation in population between 1891 and 1901.

II.—Variation in Population since 1871.

—	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
1	2	3	4	5
The whole district ...	1,134,713	1,056,081	* 959,514	* 918,362
TOWNS.				
Mangalore †	44,108	40,422	32,099	29,712
Udipi	8,041	7,272	4,449	‡ 3,857

* Represents the population of the district according to the census taken in these years.
The population entered under 1891 has been adjusted for changes in district area up to 1901.

† Municipal town.

‡ Population entered represents that of the revenue villages which now make up the town.
Such areas were not treated as urban in the censuses of these years.



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III.—Religions in 1901.

Taluks.	Hindus.			Musalmans.					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.									
Coondapoor ...	122,529	55,601	66,928	5,620	2,842	2,778			
Udipi ...	221,037	103,650	117,387	8,005	4,202	3,803			
MANGALORE DIVISION.									
Amindivi Islands ...	16	15	1	3,592	1,742	1,850			
Mangalore ...	238,469	116,443	122,026	38,770	19,159	19,611			
PUTTUR DIVISION.									
Kasaragod ...	173,832	84,163	89,669	54,522	26,633	27,889			
Uppinangadi ...	158,280	78,847	79,433	16,844	9,043	7,301			
District Total ...	914,163	438,719	475,444	126,853	63,621	63,232			
Taluks.	Christians.			Jain.		Others.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Males.	Females.
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							14	15	16
Coondapoor ...	3,501	1,698	1,803	208	111	97
Udipi ...	20,586	10,243	10,343	2,203	1,136	1,067
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands
Mangalore ...	52,015	25,166	26,849	5,028	2,622	2,406	12	8	4
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod ...	2,861	1,468	1,396	62	35	27
Uppinangadi ...	5,137	2,621	2,516	2,081	1,068	1,013
District Total ...	84,103	41,196	42,907	9,582	4,972	4,610	12	8	4

IV.—Vital Statistics.

Taluk's.	Births.						Ratio per 1,000 of population of										Deaths.						
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1901.	1902.	
COONDAPOOK DIVISION.																							
Coondapook	31	31	32	30	40	26	29	36	23	36	25	27	23	21	21	28	35	34	54	29	26	27	23
Udupi	32	34	32	36	36	25	25	30	31	34	26	21	20	18	18	28	39	21	39	21	25	26	23
MANGALORE DIVISION.																							
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	32	35	30	35	39	26	30	17	19	29	16	24	23	24	23	23	23	18
PUTTUR DIVISION.																							
Kasargod	29	33	29	29	23	19	25	26	22	25	16	17	16	14	17	18	13	16	16	27	16	27	24
Uppinangadi	31	37	31	39	48	37	48	50	50	50	28	29	25	25	25	24	40	40	41	38	30	30	24
TOWN CIRCLE.																							
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	33	30	33	35	35	25	30	33	26	23	23	27	26	19	20	25	26	30
Total for the district	30	33	30	34	34	26	31	34	27	31	19	21	20	18	28	25	30	23	26	26	25	22	

NOTE.—(1) This table excludes the statistics relating to Europeans and Eurasians.

(2) Statistics are not available for Amindivi Islands.

V.—*Causes of Death.*

Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1902.

Talukas.	Ratio of deaths per 10,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor	5	3	191	34	6	83	322
Udipi	6	7	140	14	5	86	258
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore	6	4	76	16	5	91	198
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasaragod	25	3	77	21	4	70	260
Uppinangadi	6	2	149	16	5	85	263
TOWN CIRCLE.							
Mangalore	19	5	55	36	4	176	295
Total for the district ...	10	4	115	19	5	87	240

NOTE.—(1) This table excludes the statistics relating to Europeans and Eurasians.

(2) Statistics are not available for Amindivi Islands.

VI.—*Castes, Tribes and Races in 1901.*

NOTE.—Castes numbering less than 100 are included under “Others” and not shown separately.

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.	Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.
1	2	1	2
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.		I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—cont.	
(a) <i>Tamil.</i>		(c) <i>Malayalam</i> —cont.	
Chetti	639	Ándúráñ	649
Bráhman	279	Kávutíyan	408
Súdra	257	Others	180
Palli	235		
Kuravan	191	Total (c)	82,467
Ambattan	173		
Paraiyan	131	(d) <i>Canarese.</i>	
Others	151	Billava	142,873
Total (a)	2,056	Bant	118,459
(b) <i>Telugu.</i>		Holeyá	117,763
Dévánga	4,551	Ganda	45,542
Sále	4,431	Bráhman	35,942
Jógi	2,729	Mogér	38,516
Dásari	965	Pánchála	33,104
Golla	887	Kumbára	29,963
Balija	734	Dévadiga	23,002
Mádiga	607	Halepáik	17,688
Uppara	407	Gániga	12,018
Telugu	325	Agasa	8,534
Vaisya	198	Kótégrá	6,146
Kápu	179	Kelasí	5,685
Bógam	111	Koragu	5,109
Dommara	100	Kudíya	5,032
Others	182	Malava	4,643
Total (b)	16,406	Moili	4,206
(c) <i>Malayalam.</i>		Sappaliga	2,673
Tíyan	25,324	Heggade	2,579
Náyar	17,578	Samagára	1,680
Kólayán	12,381	Vakkaliga	1,622
Cheruman	7,182	Gatti	1,543
Mukkuvan	3,157	Kótári	1,495
Kammálan	3,150	Stánika	1,468
Chakkán	3,001	Pátrar óla	1,202
Cháliyan	1,463	Nalakéyava	1,194
Bráhman	1,417	Cháródi	1,096
Kanisan	1,305	Banajiga	1,097
Ambalavási	1,250	Ebandári	760
Paravan	939	Pombada	631
Veluttédan	922	Bellara	597
Márayán	763	Hasala	552
Muvvári	733	Gudigára	531
Mannán	665	Lingayat	508
		Pánára	384
		Jangam	328
		Ballála	319
		Maléyava	239

VI.—*Castes, Tribes and Races in 1901—cont.*

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.	Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.
1	2	1	2
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—cont.			
(d) <i>Canarese—cont.</i>			
Kurnuba	227		
Kabbéra	124		
Anappan	106		
Others	47		
Total (d)	672,225	Total I	914,163
(e) <i>Other Madras Languages.</i>			
Brahman	72,300	Máppilla	105,448
Mahráti	31,351	Sheik	16,634
Rájápuri	11,325	Saiyad	2,625
Kudubi	10,350	Pathán	836
Kshatviya	5,152	Naváyat	533
Khárvi	3,938	Moghali	201
Chaptégára	1,482	Others	578
Konkani	1,432		
Sonagára	1,220	Total II	126,853
Váni	770		
Nekkára	600	III.—CHRISTIAN RACES.	
Kadukonkani	286	Native Christian	83,779
Rájput	257	Eurasian	153
Others	147	Others	171
Total (e)	140,610	Total III	84,103
(f) <i>Foreign Languages.</i>			
Gábit	117	Jain	9,582
Others	218	Others	12
Total (f)	335	Total IV	9,594
		District Total	1,184,713

VIII.—Rainfall.

Names of rain-gauge stations.												Average rainfall (1870-1903) in inches in																	
		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Whole year.			
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14			
COONDAPOOR TALUK.																													
Baindūr *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·25	4·06	33·30	61·31	29·21	20·24	6·08	4·38	1·76	160·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coondapoor	0·20	0·01	0·02	0·11	0·82	5·64	39·45	44·08	26·51	14·82	7·73	1·72	0·31	141·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UDUPI TALUK.																													
Karkala †	0·14	...	0·13	...	0·10	5·56	45·84	61·16	36·96	16·69	14·21	4·63	1·01	168·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udipi	0·13	...	0·05	...	0·10	5·62	38·94	44·33	26·51	13·76	8·00	1·86	0·40	140·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANGALORE TALUK.																													
Bantval †	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·05	1·69	4·19	88·76	46·79	26·49	12·08	8·97	3·34	0·79	143·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	0·15	0·09	0·08	0·08	1·69	6·56	37·51	39·17	23·05	12·19	7·55	2·43	0·49	130·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulki *	0·13	...	0·10	...	0·09	6·41	34·40	49·67	29·75	17·41	6·44	3·23	1·36	140·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KASARAGOD TALUK.																													
Hosdurg †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·02	0·11	2·68	5·80	38·75	39·48	20·86	9·42	6·52	3·09	0·46	126·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasaragod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·06	0·13	1·88	7·57	37·70	38·38	22·43	10·73	7·12	2·76	0·40	121·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UPPINANGADI TALUK.																													
Beltanradi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	0·34	2·57	4·75	39·36	58·36	35·07	15·18	12·72	4·67	0·87	174·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttur (Uppinangadi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·10	0·42	2·33	5·84	36·07	45·39	27·27	12·78	10·50	3·97	0·71	145·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District average	...	0·20	0·05	0·16	1·75	6·15	38·91	45·02	26·88	13·36	8·32	2·82	0·54	144·76

* 1901-1903.

† 1890-1903.

VIII.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasli 1812
(1902-03).

Items.	Coondapoor Division.		Manga-lore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.	Manga-lore.*	Kasaragod.	Uppi-nangadi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Government land (Ryotwari)						
... ...	395,212	454,901	434,648	486,733	789,895	2,561,889
Minor inam	977	5,257	1,738	735	3,285	11,992
Whole inam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by survey ...	396,189	460,158	436,386	487,468	793,180	2,573,381
Forests	153,963	101,459	39,093	41,493	349,234	685,242
Not available for cultivation	141,229	233,956	193,452	341,125	280,868	1,190,630
Culturable waste other than fallows	25,183	38,701	70,951	38,010	60,317	233,162
Current fallows	18,385	5,760	12,075	5,612	20,878	62,708
Net area cropped	57,400	82,204	112,589	69,120	82,945	404,258
Area shown in village accounts	396,160	462,080	428,160	495,360	794,240	2,576,000
Irrigated by Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. tanks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. other sources, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Area under—						
Cereals and pulses—						
Rice	42,982	102,343	155,666	72,214	109,876	483,081
Cholam ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambu ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ragi	95	607	448	1,405	660	3,215
Others	868	11,588	18,710	5,985	1,110	33,811
Total ...	43,945	114,538	169,824	79,554	111,646	519,507
Oil-seeds—						
Til or gingelly ... ...	...	1,195	1,012	158	897	3,262
Others	165	3	...	98	19	285
Total ...	165	1,198	1,012	256	916	3,547

* Includes the Amindivi Islands.

VIII.—Classification of area and principal crops in *Fasli* 1312
(1902-03)—cont.

Items.	Coondapoor Division.		Manga- lore Division. Manga- lore.*	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coonda- poor.	Udipi.		Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Condiments and spices ...	26	246	639	1,329	3,649	5,889
Sugar-cane, etc. ...	212	422	482	219	162	1,497
Cotton, etc. ...	...	80	75	167	...	272
Indigo, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics ...	...	48	391	847	344	1,630
Fodder crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchards and garden pro- duce ...	18,893	7,380	7,239	11,733	5,868	51,173
Miscellaneous non-food crops ...	...	...	...	55	...	55
Total area cropped ...	63,241	123,862	179,662	94,220	122,585	583,570
Deduct area cropped more than once ...	5,841	41,658	67,073	25,100	39,640	179,312
Net area cropped ...	57,400	82,204	112,589	69,120	82,945	404,258

* Includes the Amindivi Islands.



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XIX.—Demand, Collection and Balance of current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

* The Husur Demand, Collection and Balance for Kasils 1304 to 1306 having been included in those of the Mangalore Taluk, separate figures are not available.

X.—*Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fazl 1312 (1902–03).*

Taluka.	Total holdings.						Cultivation including waste charged.						Total ryotwari demand.					
	Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.			Miscellaneous revenue.			Land and Village cesses (Land and Village cesses). Total demand of Land and Ryotwari. Ente Revenue and Doses.		
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding water-rate.	Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding water-rate.	Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding second crop charge.	Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding water-rate.	Extent.	Total demand of Land and Ryotwari. Ente Revenue and Doses.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																		
Coonadpoor	2,74,388	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	2,43,654	38,168	2,81,822		
Udipi	3,41,395	...	...	...	...	...	3,674	3,24,268	51,563	3,75,76		
MANGALORE DIVISION.																		
Mangalore	5,84,071	...	...	...	...	...	3,829	4,39,177	63,688	5,02,863		
PURVIA DIVISION.																		
Kasaragod	1,79,632	...	...	...	...	...	2,866	1,74,225	25,758	1,99,983		
Uppangundi	2,20,692	...	...	...	...	...	3,274	2,01,805	30,880	2,32,685		
HUTTU COLLECTIONS	45,775	...	...	...	...	...	45,775	45,775	...	46,775		
Total	16,41,283	...	...	...	...	...	60,373	14,28,854	2,10,045	16,38,899		

Note.—Particulars under dry and wet are not separately available.

**BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT
OPERATIONS.**

A summary of the revenue history of Canara will be found on page 115, volume I, of the District Manual¹, and an account of the circumstances under which the settlement of the district was finally ordered is contained in pages 100–114 inclusive. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state here that, prior to this settlement, the revenue demand was not based on any survey or measurement of the occupied land. Even at its origin the shist was incorrect², and based on no measurements. In the numerous changes of government which had taken place since the Vijayanagar settlement all traces of the shist had been lost. The demand as it existed at the commencement of the Company's rule was in part composed of different imposts having no relation to the extent or produce of the land. Its distribution among the ryots had been, up to that time, left to the discretion of the karniks and shanbhogues and was therefore very unequal.

The history of the district for the first 40 years of the nineteenth century consists of a series of attempts to equalize this demand on the different holdings. In the absence of any survey these were foredoomed to failure. From the first, Munro had expressed an opinion that such modifications were unnecessary, as assessments unequal in their origin tended to become equal by the course of time. There is evidence to show that these attempts to equalize the assessment, so far from achieving their object, increased the existing inequalities of the assessment and enabled the rich and influential to still further divest themselves of their share of the assessment at the expense of the poor.

The revenue survey began work in 1889 and completed the last Survey. taluk in 1896. A mistake which led to much delay was made in the attempt to take the "warg" as the unit for the survey field. The warg had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership, and only remained the revenue unit in theory. The demarcation of wargs, therefore, did not separate the lands owned by different persons. It incidentally had the effect of including wet, dry and bagayat as well as different descriptions of wet in the same survey field. Many of the fields became of an unmanageable size, and the number of subdivisions, limited by the survey rules to ten in each field, sometimes exceeded a hundred.

Settlement operations began in October 1894, and at once brought Settlement. to light the fact that the existing survey could not be made the basis of any scheme of settlement as it stood. Accordingly supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide the different descriptions of land.

¹ Manual of the South Canara district compiled by J. Sturrock, I.C.S. (Madras Government Press, 1894).

² Munro's letter, dated 31st May 1800.

Pre-settle-
ment period.

The classification of the soils, and counting of trees in bagayats, together with these revision surveys went on up to 1903. The Commissioners of Revenue Settlement visited the district on several occasions during these operations; the scheme report for Kásaragód and Mangalore was submitted in 1898; that for the Udupi and Coondapoor taluks in the following year. Final orders were passed on these proposals in G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

The general principles finally adopted for the settlement of the district were as follows:—

Wet lands.

Wet land was defined as land levelled and bunded and adapted to the cultivation of paddy, *i.e.*, of wet paddy; dry paddy is seldom grown in this district except in the kumaris. All wet land was divided into three classes: first, second and third. First-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow. Second-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the second mainly by baling, also lands giving one wet and one dry crop, patla and mogaru lands, and other low-lying wet lands, which, owing to their favourable position, have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands.

Gardens.

After some discussion it was decided to class all bagayats under seven sorts, the rates of assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 an acre. A garden containing less than ten bearing cocoanut trees to the acre was treated as dry. The marginally-noted trees have been considered as 'garden' trees for the purpose of this definition.

Cocoanut.	Number equivalent to one cocoanut tree.	
Areca-nut	... 12	
Jack		
Mango } ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamarind }		
Pepper }	... 4	
Palmyra }		

During the original classification the jack, cocoanut and areca were the only trees counted, except in the area classed as "garden-bettu" which was all reinspected before settlement on receipt of the Government orders defining "bagayats". No reclassification of gardens was made, and, therefore, except in the cases where a garden was reinspected in the course of settlement, the mango, palmyra, tamarind, and pepper-vine have not been taken into account. Had they been counted, a considerable addition would have resulted both to the bagayat area and to the rates on lands already classed as bagayat. The cashew-nut, which yields a large income, has not been taken into account owing to the practical difficulty of working out any scheme of assessment to deal with it. All these facts should be considered at the next revision of the settlement. The bagayats have been generally assessed at disproportionately low rates in comparison with wet and dry lands, and the areca gardens in particular at much lower rates than in the adjoining districts of North Canara and Mysore.

Second crop.

The second crop charge on lands registered at settlement as regularly growing two crops has been consolidated at one-fourth of

the single crop charge. No charge is made for occasional second crop, and when a second wet crop is raised on land classed as single crop no extra charge will be made during the currency of the present settlement.

As there are no Government irrigation works in this district, the Grouping. grouping of wet lands was based on their proximity to the sea-coast. Villages near the sea-coast have the advantage of a healthy climate, abundant labour, proximity to markets, and higher prices for all their produce. In the four coast taluks three groups were at first formed on this basis. A special coast group, practically confined to the villages actually on the sea-coast, was afterwards formed to remedy a defect of the Deputy Commissioner's first proposals, viz., the disproportionately low rates, resulting in many cases in a considerable decrease on the old revenue, in the coast villages. The lands in these villages are the most valuable in the district. The decrease was largely due to the lower money values assigned to the VIII, XII and XIII series of soils, which predominate in these villages. To some extent this defect has been remedied by the formation of the coast group. These villages, however, still remain the most lightly assessed under the new rates.

The Uppinangadi taluk has no sea-board. The interior is densely covered with forest and the climate is in consequence malarious in parts. A fourth group was therefore constituted to meet the special circumstances of this taluk.

The settlement was introduced into the taluks in the following order : --

		Fasli.	Introduction of settlement.
Mangalore	.. .. .. ..	1312	
Kásaragód			
Udipi	.. .. .. ..	1313	
Coondapoor			
Uppinangadi	.. .. .. ..	1314	

The area of the district is 2,571,923 acres of which only 737,142 acres are occupied. Deducting the kumari area, which is occupied only for fugitive cultivation, the actual occupied area is 596,265 acres, only 23 per cent. of the total area of the district. Reserved forests account for an area of 562,895 acres out of the remainder. Where this has been shown as reserved forests in the classification register, it has been entered as poramboke. The balance of reserved forests is included in the unoccupied dry area. Dry cultivation is seldom attempted on dry lands in this district. The dry crops that are grown are usually sown in the wet lands after the rice crops have been cut. Excluding 'dry' land, the really 'unoccupied' arable land is therefore extremely small, 1,102 acres of wet and 438 of garden. Part of this is waste lying in or near the reserved forests. Some of it is land occupied without authority, and is under enquiry. It is probable that after settlement some more waste wet lands in the middle of or adjacent to the forests will be resriged. Up to this time it was not possible to

Area by
settlement:
Occupied.
Unoccupied.

resign such lands without also resigning the whole warg to which they were attached. The large unoccupied dry area of 1,155,217 acres is mostly uncultivable. Here and there paddy fields could be made by expensive levelling and terracing. This process is always going on, and will receive some impetus from the fact that the average settlement dry rates are lower than the old minimum darkhast rate, As. 9-7 as against Re. 1 an acre. Most of the area will always remain waste, available for grazing, for cutting thatching grass, green leaves for manure, and other purposes subsidiary to agriculture.

Financial results of the settlement.

Taluk.	Incidence of assessment per occupied acre.		Percentage of increase by settlement.
	Before settlement.	After settlement.	
Coondapoor ...	Rs. A. P. 3 0 8	Rs. A. P. 3 11 4	PER CENT. 22
Udipi ...	2 6 4	3 11 11	56
Mangalore ...	2 10 5	4 4 1	61
Uppinangadi ..	1 15 5	3 10 2	85
Kásaragód ...	1 12 1	4 0 11	131
Total ...	2 5 11	3 14 4	64

Prior to settlement, the land revenue demand was Rs. 14,19,586. The settlement assessment is Rs. 23,41,260. The marginal table shows the incidence of the old and new assessment on the whole occupied area, and the rate of increase in each taluk.

This table brings out the fact that the rate of increase rises in proportion to the distance of the taluks from Nagar the capital of the Bednore dynasty. Munro states that the poligars of the Mangalore Hobli, which appears to have included the greater portion of the three southern taluks, were enabled by the distance which lay between them and Nagar to resist the imposition of some of the extra assessments which were exacted from the northern taluks. In fifteen villages in the south of the Kásaragód taluk the revenue assessment was less than one rupee an acre. The old revenue was the assessment paid to the sovereign, not that which was collected from the people by their local chiefs. the amount of which is not known.

The figures show that the settlement assessment is evenly distributed and the differences in the percentage of increase are due to the inequalities in the incidence of the old assessment.

Of the settlement demand, 80 per cent. is paid by the wet lands, and 51 per cent. of the wet assessment is paid by first-class wet lands (lands growing two or more wet crops by direct flow, without resort to artificial irrigation).

Rates of assessment.

Wet—	RS. A. P.	The marginal table shows
1st Class	6 14 1	the average rates of settlement
2nd " " " ...	4 10 1	assessment on the different
3rd " " " ...	2 5 .5	classes of lands.
Bagayat	4 13 7	
Dry	0 14 3	
Kumari	0 2 1	

The average wet rate for the whole district is Rs. 4-7-11.

(1) *Mulgéni leases.*—The existence of permanent (mulgeni) leases, Special tenures, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising the rent, was at one time held to be a formidable obstacle to any revision of the revenue. The course adopted has been to issue separate pattas to the pattadar for that portion of his land which is let on mulgéni. A separate patta has been issued for each tenant. In the event of the pattadar refusing to pay, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance. The tenant then pays the assessment to avoid the loss of his tenure which would be entailed if the land were brought to sale for arrears of revenue. The area under mulgéni has turned out to be less than 10 per cent. of the whole occupied area. It is not known in how many cases the settlement assessment is more than the mulgeni rent. In recent years, and certainly during the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was communicated to the public, the tenant has been bound by a special clause to pay any enhancement made at settlement. In many cases the rent was raised when it was given on mulgéni (instead of a lump sum being exacted) and is now higher than the chálgeni (temporary) leases on similar lands. The cases in which the assessment is really less than the rent are usually leases of old date. The increase in assessment is most probably due, in such cases, to the extension of cultivation on the part of the tenant, who is, therefore, the proper person to pay the enhanced assessment.¹

Town.	Rate.	of Rs. 6 even outside towns.
Mangalore	12	In future, the special rates for
Bantval	..	house-sites will be confined to
Múlki	..	the towns shown in the margin.
Kásaragód	..	At settlement the special rates
Kárkala	..	were imposed only on lands
Udipi	..	previously assessed at special
		rates (the lands known as nel-terige, ghar-terige, sirdar ghar-terige, etc.).

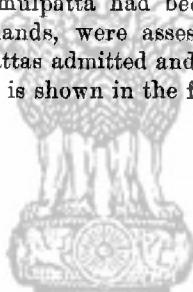
In addition to the area assessed as house-site at settlement, there are 78 acres of freehold and 83 acres of grant land in the town of Mangalore for which permanent pattas have been issued by the Collector. Outside towns, house-sites have been assessed at dry rates, when the number of garden trees in the sub-division was not sufficient to constitute the area a bagayat. House-sites in bagayat have not been sub-divided. Not only would it often be a difficult matter to sub-divide them, but allowance has been made in fixing the bagayat rates for the inclusion of such small unprofitable areas. When situated in wet land, which is not often the case, house-sites have been sub-divided when the area was more than 10 per cent. of the area of the sub-division.

¹ Para. 19 of G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

(3) *Kumari*.—The warg kumaris of the Kásaragód taluk have been treated as occupied warg lands, and assessed at wet rates, after allowing 50 per cent. for unprofitable areas, of one, two and three annas an acre, according to the group in which the village lies. Three groups were formed, with reference to proximity of the kumaris to markets, and the state of their kumaris.

When the land is brought under permanent cultivation of any kind, the settlement assessment fixed for the soil and group will be imposed. The total area of warg kumari is 140,877 acres, and the average rate per acre is As. 2-1. The old assessment on this area was only seven pies an acre.

(4) *Múlpattas*.—In G.O., No. 369, Revenue, dated 16th April 1904, it was ordered that the survey of múlpatta lands left out of demarcation at the time of survey should be carried out under Act IV of 1897 by the Settlement department. Múlpatta wastes, in the sense of lands never brought under cultivation, were ordered to be assessed at the rate of four annas an acre, in view of the large areas of some of the old múlpatta lands. In a few cases it was found that wet lands belonging to múlpatta had been omitted at survey. These, and other improved lands, were assessed at the settlement rates. The number of múlpattas admitted and the area surveyed as mulpatta in the various taluks is shown in the following table :—



Statement showing the result of the mūlpatta survey.

Taluk.		Number of mūlpattas wargs according to Talukdars' list.	Total number of kudtak-dars in wargs shown in column 2 and on whom mūlpatta notices have been served.	Number of mūlpatta claims received.	Number of petitions rejected as having no mūlpatta or having no unsurveyed unclaimed waste or forest land in them.	Number of mūlpatta claims admitted.	Area admitted.	
1	2						We t.	Area admitted.
Mangalore	...	597	1,004	444	364	80	7 ACS.	27 RS.
Kásaragód	...	167	337	147	119	28	3·5	9
Udipi	...	155	506	173	131	42	2	3
Coondapoor	...	186	549	175	138	37	1	3
Uppinangadi	...	152	210	89	72	17	1	2
Total	...	1,257	2,606	1,028	824	204	14·5	44

Area admitted—cont.								
Gardon.		Dry (re-claimed).		Mūlpatta dry (unreclaimed waste, etc.).		Total.		
Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Mangalore	...	1 ACS.	5 RS.	23 ACS.	19 RS.	966	241 ACS.	997 RS.
Kásaragód	...	·5	1	1	2	204	51	209
Udipi	2	2	2,784	696	2,788
Coondapoor	43	22	5,742	1,436	5,786
Uppinangadi	...	2	7	3	3	148	37	154
Total	...	3·5	13	72	48	9,844	2,461	9,984
								2,566

At the time of writing a few cases are still under enquiry.

NOTE.—On page 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 9th March 1904, the total number of mūlpattas is given as 1,220. The total number according to the taluk lists is 1,267. The increase is due to the fact that the taluk lists contained many darkast pattas, and these have been rejected.

(5) *Kumakis, kans, bánes*.—In G.O., No. 1190, Revenue, dated 20th December 1902, it was decided that the question of assessing kumaki lands should not form part of the settlement.

The question of kans and bánes was dealt with in G.O., No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904. It has been decided to acquire the pepper right in kans when required for forest reservation under the Forest Act. Banes, when required for reservation, will be reallocated by the Revenue Department in suitable localities in the proportion of two acres¹ to each acre of cultivated land. A special form of patta for kans which are admitted, and which are not required for forest reservation, has been prescribed in G.O., No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905.

Increment remissions.

The manner in which increment remissions were granted is described as follows in paragraph 18 of the settlement notification:—

“Where the settlement assessment in any individual patta is “higher than the present revenue demand, the excess will be collected “by annual increments as follows:—If the increase exceeds 25 per “cent., an amount equal to the old assessment plus 25 per cent. thereof “will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to “12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instal-“ments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached “by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per “cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to “be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands “held by a pattadar at settlement is transferred or relinquished “subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment will be “charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which “have passed to other hands. This rule, however, will not apply “to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes “beyond the ryot’s control; for example, where a portion of his land “is washed away by a river or where a piece of land is taken up for “public purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what “remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of “instalments as fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one “of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein, either “to the co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will not “be forfeited by such transfer. Increases of Rs. 3 and under will “be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.”

The total amount of increment remission granted for the whole district amounts to Rs. 33,84,537. It is noticeable that though the rate of increase for the whole district is only 65 per cent., the increment remissions extend to the full twelve years in all the talukas. This is due to the extreme inequality of the old assessment. Even in the Coondapoor taluk where the settlement increase is only 22 per cent. which would be collected in one year had the old assessment

¹ G.O., No. 46, Revenue, dated 9th January 1902.

been equitably distributed, the increment remissions extend to the twelfth year.

According to the return made by the Collector to the Board in Rent roll, fasli 1810, there were only 48,533 pattadars in the district, of which ten only were joint pattas. The settlement pattas are 89,654. Under the old system the kudutales into which the old wargs had been in almost all cases split up, were not recognized as pattas. Although the warg had in most cases long ceased to be the unit of ownership, the warg was still the only unit recognized by the Revenue Department. The kudutale was merely a division of the warg to facilitate collection. In the last resort, arrears due on the land of one kndutaledár which could not be collected otherwise were realized by the sale of the whole warg. In practice this very seldom occurred. The old system was, however, in fact a joint patta system, disguised by the creation of separate kudutales. In many cases of joint family property there had never been any division of the property. All that had been divided was the income, and the separate registration into kudutales only showed the proportionate amount of the assessment which each member of the family had agreed to pay out of his share of the income. Even when the land itself had been divided, it was often not separately surveyed. In all these cases joint pattas had to be issued at settlement to all the registered kndutaledárs. As a rule, they applied for sub-division of the property and separate registration. When there was no dispute as to the share of each this request was always complied with. In many cases, too, families whose property had remained registered in the name of one member up till then, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the settlement to divide their land into separate shares.

Thus although, had kudutales been shown as pattas in the revenue rent roll, the increase in the number of pattas by settlement would not appear so large, the preparation of the new pattas, and the measurement of the different shares involved a great deal of work. Registration was amended in the case of 127,018 sub-divisions at settlement. A large number of new sub-divisions were also measured to sub-divide different holdings.

In the settlement report it is shown that the price of first and second sort rice, the main staple of the district, has risen 171 per cent. and 194 per cent. respectively since Munro's settlement, or a rise of 182 per cent. taking both together.

It is also shown in the same report that a comparison of the old areas with the survey areas of 21 mulpatta wargs reveals the fact that there has been an average increase of 90 per cent. by survey. The conclusion is, that after allowing half the increase in price for the increased cost of cultivation and living, the old assessment should have been enhanced by 181 per cent. if it had been desired to restore the Government demand to the same proportion that it was fixed at by Munro.

The chief objection which was always urged by those who were opposed to any revision of the assessment in this district was that any enhancement of the assessment would result in a 'bouleversement' of land values.

An examination of the sale-deeds of 45 properties in the Mangalore taluk, which have changed hands recently before and after settlement, shows that this anticipation has been falsified by the result. In eight cases the price after settlement is lower, in 13 cases it is unchanged, and in 24 cases the price is higher than before.

The following extract from the administration report of the District Registrar for 1904 points to the same conclusion:—

Higher sales advanced 14 per cent. in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. Higher mortgages rose 7 per cent. "The fact that the higher sales and mortgages have advanced in 1904 goes to show that land is still considered a safe investment, and that the period of suspense that accompanied the survey and settlement operations in the district has been followed by a period of security."

Rent and sale-unit of land. In paragraph 4 (4) of the letter of the Government of India, No. 3371 of 1st November 1902, it is stated that besides the brief account of the settlement operations, an account of the chief changes disclosed in the state of affairs described in the first volume of this Gazetteer should be included.

The remarks under this head will be confined to a discussion of the rent and sale-unit of land current among the people¹ (the bijwari mura), and the rates of rents paid by tenants to landlords up to the time of settlement.² Under both these heads the information given in the District Manual no longer represents the existing state of affairs. Before there had been any survey it was, in fact, hardly possible to get correct information on these points. In paragraph 28 of the scheme report for Mangalore and Kasaragód the Deputy Commissioner has followed the District Manual in taking one mudi as equal to one acre. This is incorrect as will be seen below.

The bijwari mudi. The 'bijwari mudi' (measure of land by seed capacity) generally means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seers. Where another mudi is meant, the fact is usually stated. The argile mudi of 50 seers prevails in a small tract within a radius of about 15 to 20 miles of Mangalore town. In the south of the Kásaragód taluk the unit is the 'pothipad,' the equivalent of a Mangalore mudi. In the north of Kásaragód it is the 'Manjéshwar holike' of 39 (nominal) seers. In the north of the Udupi taluk the koilu, i.e., the extent one man can reap in a day, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an acre, is the rent unit. In the Coondapoor taluk the 'stalu mudi' is about 20 seers, one-third of an acre. In all other parts the bijwari mudi means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seers.

¹ District Manual, Volume I, page 215.

² *Ibid.*, page 194.

Before the survey of the district it was thought (District Manual, Vol. I, page 215) that the bijwari 'mudi' was equivalent to one acre. It is not possible to ascertain the area by experiment, as each cultivator has his own ideas on sowing. The 'Mangalore' mudi is nominally a piece of land requiring 42 seers of seed. Assuming that an acre requires 60 seers (though some land-owners put it at 70 seers), a Mangalore mudi is $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of an acre.

An 'argile' mudi is nominally land requiring 56 seers of seed or $\frac{11}{15}$ ths of an acre.

A comparison of leases and sale-deeds with survey areas, and personal field enquiries made from tenants, landlords and Government officials in all parts of the district brings out the fact that the amount of seed required to sow a field is invariably exaggerated by the land-owner, with a view to obtain a higher rent or price. The same custom prevails in the adjoining province of Coorg. There the produce of the land, and not the seed it requires, is the standard of measurement. A piece of land described by its owner as producing 100 batties in fact never produces more than 70 batties, often less. It is not to be supposed that the tenant or the purchaser is deceived by this, as it is a universal custom. It must, however, be allowed for in estimating the area in acres, of the 'bijwari mudi' of the leases and sale-deeds current among the people. In bail lands an average deduction of not less than 25 per cent. must be made from the nominal seed capacity of a field on this account. This figure has been arrived at by careful enquiries from all classes of people interested in land, and may be accepted as correct.

The Mangalore bijwari mudi in bail land is then $\frac{4}{5}$ of an acre, and the argile mudi $\frac{11}{15}$ ths of an acre. It would be easy to cite cases in which the area was more and in which it was less than these figures. They represent a fair average. In bettus, more space is taken up by unprofitable areas, such as larger bunds and the terraces of cultivated land are smaller in proportion. It is, therefore, usually considered that a bettu field takes 48 seers for a Mangalore mudi of land, and 60 seers for an argile mudi. The Mangalore bettu bijwari mudi is therefore $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an acre, and the argile bettu mudi is one acre. The majal Mangalore bijwari mudi is about 40 seers capacity, or $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of an acre; and the argile majal mudi is about 50 seers, or $\frac{5}{6}$ ths of an acre.

Except in the case of permanent leases (*mulgéni*), competition rents are in force throughout the whole district. In the Coondapoor taluk, and the northern part of the Udupi taluk, rents are usually calculated in terms of the kanchina mudi of 63 seers. Elsewhere, unless some other standard (such as the Kárkala holike or Manjeshwar holike) are specified, the rent mura is the Mangalore mura of 42 imperial seers.

Rents :
Before
settlement.

Bail rents are nearly always in rice. Majal rents are generally in rice, sometimes partly in rice and partly in money. Bettu rents are paid in rice near the coast, and money or rice in the interior.

Though there are in each taluk exceptional villages where rents are abnormally high or low, on the whole there is not much difference in rents throughout the district, when the actual money value is worked out according to the local measures. On the whole, rents for rice lands are lower and bagayat rents are higher in the south of Kásaragód taluk than elsewhere. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give the rents in the different parts of the Mangalore taluk.

Near Mangalore town exceptionally good bail lands are rented for as much as fifteen muras of rice per argile mudi. Rent is usually paid partly in first-sort and partly in second-sort, but to avoid any over-estimation of rents it will be assumed here that all rents are paid in second-sort rice, and the low price of Rs. 3 per mudi will be taken when converting rents into money. Fifteen muras per argile mura are therefore equivalent to Rs. 64 per acre. The best majals, suited for growing sugarcane, in the same locality are rented at seven pagodas per argile mudi or Rs. 42 per acre. The best bettus are rented for five muras per argile mura or Rs. 15 per acre.

These rents are for exceptional lands. Ordinarily good bails in the special and first group are rented for twelve muras an argile mudi or Rs. 51 per acre. Majals of the same quality are rented at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre, *i.e.*, six muras per argile mura ; and bettus of the same quality in the same tract, four muras or Rs. 12 per acre.

In the eastern part of the first group and the second group good bails are rented at from 8 to 6 muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 45 to Rs. 34 per acre. Majals are rented at four or five muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per acre ; bettus from two to three muras or Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per acre.

In the worst villages of the third group, situated in the malarious vicinity of the gháts, bail rents are as low as three to five muras per Mangalore mura, *i.e.*, Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 an acre ; majals at two to three muras or Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 per acre ; and bettus one to two muras or Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre.

The rents of bagayats are more difficult to ascertain. Ordinarily good cocoanut bagayats are rented at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre. Exceptional cocoanut bagayats fetch as much as Rs. 90 per acre. Cocoanut trees planted on the bunds of paddy fields, when not planted by the tenant, fetch As. 4 to As. 8 per tree. There must be many cases where the rent of the trees standing on the bunds more than covers the wet assessment on the field.

Areca gardens are seldom given on lease. When they are so given, the rents are as high as Rs. 200 an acre (paragraph 70 of Board's Proceedings, No. 41, R.S.; L.R. and Agr., dated 15th March 1902).

The eastern villages of the fourth group of the Uppinangadi taluk are the worst in the district. Bails here do not fetch more than Rs. 12 per acre, majals Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and bettus Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In these villages most of the land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves.

The above rents are given as a record of the state of things prevailing prior to the introduction of settlement. The highest rents absorb almost the whole of the first crop. The tenant must make his living and pay the expenses of cultivation from the second crop and the third wet or the grain crop, if any. Tenants in such tracts are, in fact, mere coolies, and eke out their living by other occupations. In such cases enhancement of rent is impossible. In general, however, the land-owning classes have everywhere raised their rents in proportion to the assessment. In some cases they have actually made a profit out of the settlement by raising their rents by the full amount of the settlement assessment, themselves gaining the benefit of the increment remission.

After set-tlement.

In paragraph 21 of G.O., No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, it is stated that the settlement assessment on first and second class wet lands may be reckoned at one-quarter of the average rental. The figures given above show that, even before the rents were enhanced this estimate was low, for first and second class lands alone. For the best bail and majals the maximum settlement assessment comes to about one-sixth of the rent, as fixed prior to settlement. Almost every patta, however, contains some dry land, or house-site for which no rent is paid. The proportion of the assessment to the rent is higher in the interior. Taking all these points into consideration, the settlement assessment may be said to range from one-fifth to one-quarter of the old rent in the special and first group villages, and from one-quarter to one-third in the interior. In a few villages at the foot of the ghâts it is more than one-third. Rents have, however, been enhanced wherever it was possible to do so, subsequent to settlement; and before the full settlement assessment has been reached the landlords will be in receipt of much the same net income as before.

सत्यमव नयन

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement.

PART I.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars. Money rates.	Special Town rate (occupied).						District Total.	
	Coondapoor Division.		Manga- lore Division.	Puttur Division.				
	Coonda- poor.	Udipi.	Manga- lore.	Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
12 0	297	...	...	297		
6 0	...	93	68	15	...	178		
Grand Total	...	93	365	15	...	478		

सत्यमेव जयते

XI — Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.	Dry (unoccupied).						District Total.	
	Coondapoor Division.		Manga-lore Division.	Puttur Division.				
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.	Manga-lore.	Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Ordinary dry.	{ 2 0	19	13	8	...	...	40
	1 8	376	61	504	182	3	1,076	
	1 4	2,356	2,017	3,353	6,939	426	15,091	
	1 0	33,009	48,685	46,452	87,375	23,049	233,570	
	0 12	50,414	68,854	108,326	64,733	92,891	385,218	
	0 8	76,626	72,440	60,915	18,999	156,108	385,088	
	0 6	30,089	53,099	36,031	11,681	138,128	269,028	
	0 4	4,241	5,697	...	1,224	142,289	153,401	
	0 2	...	...	...	...	20,396	20,396
Total ...	197,130	245,866	255,589	191,083	573,240	1,462,908		
Kannari.	{ 0 3	...	...	...	10,837	...	10,837
	0 2	...	...	...	17,389	...	17,389
	0 1	...	...	...	4,328	...	4,328
Total ...	...	...	...	32,054	...	32,054	
Grand Total ...	187,130	245,866	255,589	223,137	573,240	1,494,962		

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART I.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.		Dry (occupied).					District Total.
		Coondapoor Division.		Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		
Money rates.	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.	Manga-lure.	Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ordinary rate.	2 0	69	112	252	258	11	702
	1 8	448	543	754	1,171	194	3,110
	1 4	1,667	3,179	2,440	6,069	1,116	14,471
	1 0	4,223	11,003	10,184	6,688	3,564	35,662
	0 12	2,620	9,896	7,809	2,892	4,628	27,845
	0 8	2,028	3,544	1,567	3,237	3,865	14,235
	0 6	1,301	1,290	98	94	1,546	4,329
	0 4	413	46	...	...	118	577
	0 2	...	...	...	...	230	230
Total ...		12,769	29,613	23,098	20,409	15,272	101,161
Kumari.	0 8	...	...	...	34,422	...	34,422
	0 2	...	...	...	86,943	...	86,943
	0 1	...	...	...	19,512	...	19,512
Total ...		...	...	...	140,877	...	140,877
Mulpatta	0 4	* † 3,978	*	*	*	† 148	4,126
Grand Total ...		16,747	29,613	23,098	161,286	15,420	246,164

* The demarcation of the unsurveyed and unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in the mulpattas in these talukas has not been completed.

† Area assessed at the mulpatta rate at settlement.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars.		Garden (unoccupied).				
Money rates.	Coondapoor Division.		Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.	Manga-lore.	Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
8 0	2	12	...	16	...	30
7 0	...	4	...	24	2	30
6 0	3	3	1	6	3	16
5 0	2	1	9	16	12	40
4 0	6	5	10	23	12	56
3 0	9	8	17	35	24	93
2 0	14	16	19	48	75	172
Grand Total ...	36	40	56	168	128	437

Particulars.		Garden (occupied).				
Money rates.	Coondapoor Division.		Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coonda-poor.	Udipi.	Manga-lore.	Kasara-god.	Uppi-nangadi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
8 0	1,599	2,447	1,128	2,606	2,604	10,384
7 0	1,281	1,274	1,031	3,122	1,385	8,093
6 0	1,132	1,650	1,810	4,911	870	10,373
5 0	946	1,546	1,874	3,612	809	8,787
4 0	845	1,504	1,856	3,100	919	8,224
3 0	852	1,645	2,319	2,616	1,051	8,483
2 0	1,725	3,004	3,628	2,766	3,301	14,424
Grand Total ...	8,380	13,070	13,646	22,733	10,939	68,768

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars. Money rates.	Wet (unoccupied).					
	Coondapoor Division.		Manga- lore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
	Coonda- poor.	Udipi.	Manga- lore.	Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0	1	...	...	...	...	1
6 0	1	4	2	5	3	15
5 0	11	4	2	18	3	38
4 0	22	17	5	11	8	63
3 0	18	15	21	55	52	161
2 8	...	4	...	6	...	10
2 0	103	14	14	86	67	284
1 8	28	31	38	31	112	240
1 0	6	2	4	...	179	191
0 12	...	...	...	...	99	99
Grand Total ...	190	91	86	212	523	1,102

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

PART 1.—Area under each money rate.

Particulars. Money rates.	Wet (occupied).						District Total.	
	Coondapoor Division.		Manga- lore Division.	Puttur Division.				
	Coonda- poor.	Udipi.	Manga- lore.	Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
RS. A.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
8 0	322	915	1,071	1,035	...	3,343		
7 0	5,182	8,425	13,105	5,943	2,268	34,923		
6 0	13,429	19,992	23,161	8,760	10,106	75,448		
5 0	9,586	16,633	17,111	9,430	12,294	65,054		
4 0	9,297	12,485	11,058	8,776	12,062	54,578		
3 0	9,264	18,804	17,585	8,979	14,487	69,119		
2 8	213	211	284	178	...	886		
2 0	8,127	17,504	21,012	9,131	11,999	67,773		
1 8	5,986	12,107	5,884	2,367	9,849	36,193		
1 0	2,720	2,677	688	224	6,081	12,390		
0 12	...	...	...	...	1,871	1,871	
Grand Total ...	64,126	109,753	110,959	54,823	81,917	421,578		

XI.—PART 2.—*Classes and sorts included under each money rate.*

XI.—PART 2.—*Classes and sorts included under each money rate—cont.*

Soil.	First group.				Second group.				Third group.				Fourth group.				
	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.	Bail.	Majal.	Paddy Bettu.		
	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	
Class.																	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
VII	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
VIII	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
IX	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
X	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
XI	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
XII	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
XIII	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
XIV	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee for each taram, ranging from Rs 8 to Rs 2.

XII.—Rent-roll according to the new Settlement.

Taluks.	1	Single and joint pattas, excluding miscellaneous pattas.										Total. 11
		2	Rupee one and under.	Re. 1 to Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.	Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	Over Rs. 1,000.	
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor ...	2,914	8,168	3,726	1,234	912	409	99	26	4	17,492		
Udipi ...	3,393	9,603	5,737	1,941	1,455	686	178	63	25	23,081		
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Mangalore ...	2,950	8,125	5,008	2,279	1,948	1,007	229	63	5	21,614		
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod ...	2,480	9,121	3,374	1,078	897	486	140	78	24	17,628		
Uppinangadi.	960	2,026	3,292	1,470	1,263	651	135	35	7	9,839		
District Total.	12,647	37,043	21,137	8,002	6,475	3,239	781	265	65	89,654		

NOTE.—The new settlement was introduced in Mangalore taluk in fasli 1312; in Uppinangadi in fasli 1314; and in the remaining in fasli 1313.

XIII.—Remissions.

Talukas.	Waste remitted.												Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remissions).														
	Fasli 1303.			Fasli 1304.			Fasli 1305.			Fasli 1306.			Fasli 1307.			Fasli 1308.			Fasli 1309.			Fasli 1310.			Fasli 1311.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																											
Coondapoor	944	1,083	933	795	1,109	1,072	803	1,164	1,108	1,047	10,056	949	...	...	...	...	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	3,270	1,942	
Udipi	...	133	108	108	108	108	81	76	76	70	949	...	...	...	...	...	487	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	...	...
MANGALORE DIVISION.																											
Mangalore	...	242	248	244	25	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	1,065	...
POTTUR DIVISION.																											
Kasargod	207	177	171	148	148	108	85	105	87	81	1,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	
Uppinangadi	...	5,540	5,286	5,047	4,949	4,839	4,533	4,413	4,390	4,362	4,678	47,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total	7,075	6,896	6,503	6,232	6,256	6,046	5,634	5,987	5,885	5,876	62,410	* 3,450	* 1,768	* 1,288	* 1,251	1,251	1,043	1,043	1,043	842	* 14,290						

Note.—Figures in cols. 2 to 12 relate to "Shanilat Banjir" (portions of fields left uncultivated). Particulars under wet and dry are not available. And figures in cols.

13 to 23 relate to "Tanhki wares," (estates whose resources were liable to be annually investigated and to land washed away).

* Tanhkarwar figures are not available for fasli 1303 to 1306 in regard to "Other seasonal remissions."

XIV.—*Prices in seers per rupee.*

Fasli.	Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.				Puttur Division.			
	Coonda-poor Taluk.	Udipi Taluk.			Mangalore Taluk.	Kasaragod Taluk.			Uppinangadi Taluk.			
	Coondapoor.	Karkala.	Udipi.	Bantval.	Mangalore.	Hosdurg.	Kasaragod.	Beltangadi.	Puttur or Uppinan-gadi.			District average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<i>Rice (second sort).</i>												
1303	12·1	13·1	18·3	12·3	11·9	11·0	11·3	12·4	13·1	12·3		
1304	13·3	13·5	14·2	12·5	12·8	11·7	11·7	13·2	13·3	12·9		
1305	15·0	14·1	15·0	13·1	13·4	11·7	12·1	13·7	13·5	13·5		
1306	12·3	12·8	12·3	11·7	11·5	11·4	11·5	12·6	12·6	12·1		
1307	10·2	10·4	10·2	10·1	9·7	9·2	9·7	10·7	10·7	10·1		
1308	12·7	13·1	12·8	12·6	12·3	10·6	10·9	12·8	12·6	12·3		
1309	10·9	11·2	11·0	10·6	10·1	9·6	9·5	11·3	10·7	10·6		
1310	10·9	11·5	11·1	10·6	10·5	10·3	11·1	10·9	11·0	10·9		
1311	13·7	13·2	13·1	12·5	11·7	11·8	12·5	12·8	13·5	12·7		
1312	14·6	14·0	13·5	14·0	12·8	11·3	12·0	13·7	13·5	13·2		
<i>Paddy (first sort).</i>												
1303	..	..	17·8	20·3	..	17·8	..	..	16·8	..	18·0	
1304	..	..	..	21·5	..	17·8	..	..	18·0	..	18·6	
1305	..	..	..	23·7	..	18·0	..	..	17·8	..	19·2	
1306	..	..	..	17·8	..	16·3	..	..	17·3	..	17·0	
1307	..	..	..	16·4	..	18·7	..	..	14·3	..	14·6	
1308	..	..	..	23·7	..	16·3	..	..	17·2	..	18·1	
1309	..	..	..	15·6	..	14·8	..	..	16·1	..	15·6	
1310	..	..	..	20·2	..	14·4	..	..	..	..	16·7	
1311	..	..	..	25·0	..	15·7	..	..	..	..	19·4	
1312	..	..	..	22·1	..	17·9	..	..	..	..	20·0	
<i>Paddy (second sort).</i>												
1303	..	..	19·4	23·7	17·8	20·1	18·0	18·6	18·4	..	19·4	
1304	..	..	20·0	23·7	..	19·8	19·8	17·8	19·6	..	19·8	
1305	..	..	20·7	28·1	..	29·1	19·4	17·8	20·4	..	20·6	
1306	..	..	18·8	20·7	..	18·5	11·0	17·3	19·3	..	18·8	
1307	..	..	15·4	18·8	..	15·3	15·5	15·0	16·0	..	15·7	
1308	..	..	19·4	28·1	..	18·3	17·7	16·7	18·8	..	19·1	
1309	..	..	16·4	17·6	..	16·2	15·8	15·1	16·7	..	16·2	
1310	..	..	17·1	24·3	..	16·2	17·4	16·7	16·1	..	18·9	
1311	..	..	19·5	25·7	..	18·0	20·1	18·3	19·2	..	19·8	
1312	..	..	20·7	26·2	..	19·1	19·4	18·0	20·4	..	20·6	

XIV.—*Prices in seers per rupee—cont.*

Fasli.	Coondapoore Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.				District average.	
	Coonda-poor Taluk.		Udipi Taluk.		Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppinangadi Taluk.			
	Coondapoore.	Karkala.	Udipi.	Bantval.	Mangalore.	Hosdri.	Kasaragod.	Beltangadi.	Puttur or Uppinangadi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<i>Horsegram.</i>												
1803	14·6	14·3	14·4	14·9	16·1	14·8	15·0	13·2	14·9	14·7		
1804	16·3	16·4	16·5	15·0	17·7	16·5	15·9	15·7	17·2	16·4		
1805	15·9	15·3	15·5	15·9	16·2	16·4	16·2	15·0	16·0	15·8		
1806	14·8	13·9	14·8	13·7	14·6	14·7	14·2	12·3	13·6	14·1		
1807	12·4	11·8	12·4	12·6	12·8	11·2	12·3	11·3	11·9	12·1		
1808	14·7	13·7	14·3	14·8	15·1	11·6	14·9	13·6	14·9	14·2		
1809	14·1	13·5	14·1	14·1	14·7	13·4	14·3	12·5	13·2	13·8		
1310	10·3	10·2	10·4	10·7	10·9	10·2	10·6	9·5	10·0	10·3		
1311	14·6	13·6	14·6	15·6	14·2	12·5	14·5	12·8	14·1	14·1		
1312	19·3	18·3	18·7	18·3	17·9	17·0	17·5	15·5	17·0	17·3		
<i>Ragi.</i>												
1303	17·9	20·1	17·4	19·8	19·3	18·9	19·2	16·7	19·1	18·7		
1804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Salt.</i>												
1303	{ 14·1 11·0	{ 12·8 11·6	{ 18·5 12·2	13·3	18·5	14·0	13·1	12·8	18·4	{ 13·4 11·9		
1304	{ 14·5 12·0	{ 12·9 11·8	{ 13·1 14·2	18·8	13·0	13·6	12·8	14·0	{ 13·5 12·3			
1305	{ 15·6 11·8	{ 13·0 12·7	{ 14·1 12·7	14·2	18·9	13·8	14·1	13·6	14·3	{ 14·1 12·6		
1306	{ 13·6 13·7	{ 13·5 12·5	{ 13·4 14·2	14·1	14·1	14·2	13·8	13·6	14·2	{ 13·8 12·9		
1307	{ 14·6 13·7	{ 13·2 14·1	{ 14·2 13·2	{ 14·1 13·2	13·9	14·0	13·1	14·1	{ 13·9 13·5			
1308	{ 14·5 13·1	{ 14·5 13·6	{ 12·6 14·1	14·8	14·1	13·5	13·9	13·1	13·8	{ 13·8 13·5		
1309	{ 14·0 12·4	{ 13·2 12·2	{ 13·5 14·5	14·5	14·4	14·0	14·3	13·2	14·3	{ 13·9 12·8		
1310	15·1	13·5	{ 13·7 12·3	14·6	14·2	13·3	14·6	12·7	14·5	{ 14·0 12·3		
1311	14·4	13·5	{ 13·9 13·4	15·0	14·4	13·5	14·6	12·6	14·7	{ 14·1 13·4		
1312	15·6	14·5	{ 15·2 13·9	15·8	15·1	14·5	14·8	14·1	15·3	{ 15·6 13·9		

XV.—Land Improvement Loans.

XVI.—*Reserved Forest and Area proposed for reservation
(in square miles) on 30th June 1903.*

Taluks.	Reserved Forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.					
Coondapoor	240·55	0·02	240·57	619	203·2
Udipi	106·56	51·97	158·53	719	115·3
MANGALORE DIVISION.					
Mangalore	54·95	6·14	61·09	679	31·4
PUTTUR DIVISION.					
Kasaragod	10·82	54·01	64·83	762	55·5
Uppinangadi	248·80	296·87	545·67	1,259	336·4
District Total ...	661·68	409·01	1,070·69	* 4,021	146·7

Net Revenue realized under forests during

1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1891-92.	1902-03.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RS. 5,999	— 10,209	RS. 6,233	RS. 7,270	RS. 1,028	— 1,952	RS. — 19,559	RS. 14,154	RS. 23,883	RS. 11,309

* Includes the area of Aminidivi Islands.

XVII.—*Civil Justice.*

Average of the statistics for the ten years 1893-1903.

Class of Court	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in cases disposed of.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions firm'd.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Courts	1,028	† 9	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	11	87	4	2	2	1	50
District Munsifs' Courts ..	6,069	188	2,070	368	355	220	64
Subordinate Judge's Court.*	457	1,807	54	15	14	9	64
District Judge's Court ...	18	8,655	7	2	1	1	100

* Excludes the year 1897 as there was no Subordinate Judge's Court.

† Based on the figures of 1893 to 1895, which are the only ones available.

XVIII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1893-1902.

XIX.—Work of Criminal Courts.

Average of the statistics for the ten years 1893–1902.

Class of Court.						Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
1						2	3
Village Magistrates	...	..	...	...	...	65	...
Bench do.	...	..	...	..	...	523	...
Special do.	...	..	...	..	...	25	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	...	..	...	..	...	5,187	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	...	..	...	..	...	258	171
District Magistrate	...	..	...	..	...	2	10
Court of Session	...	..	...	..	...	84	46

NOTE.—There was no Joint Magistrate except in the last year when there was no Assistant Magistrate.

XX.—Police and Jails in 1902.

Taluks.	Number of police stations.	Number of Inspectors of Police.	Number of head constables.	Number of constables.	Number of rural or village police.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.								
Coondapoor	...	7	1	7	53	...	17	1
Udipi	...	7	1	8	57	...	28	2
MANGALORE DIVISION.								
Mangalore	...	15	3	20	146	...	121	1
PUTTUR DIVISION.								
Kasaragod	...	8	1	9	56	...	20	2
Uppinangadi	...	13	2	13	90	...	10	2
District Total	...	50	* 10	* 68	* 531	...	196	8
								120

* The totals include the Reserve force of two Inspectors, 11 head constables and 129 constables. There is a District Jail at Mangalore with accommodation for 257 prisoners.

XXI.—*Abkari and Opium.*

* Excise duty was imposed only from 1st April 1888.

XXII.—Sea-borne Trade : Total Trade in each port.

	1	Imports.						Exports.					
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
BANDAR.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British ports in other provinces ..	32,794	36,813	31,955	31,600	25,822	18,460	49,670	31,069	14,545	13,488			
British ports within the province ..	23,364	20,591	19,038	30,163	22,568	52,838	51,196	67,583	1,24,323	1,14,809			
Indian ports not British ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Merchandise	56,158	57,404	50,993	61,763	48,390	73,044	1,00,866	98,602	1,38,868	1,28,297			
Total Treasure	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	58,158	57,404	51,293	61,763	48,390	73,044	1,00,866	98,602	1,38,868	1,28,297			
BANKAU.													
Foreign ports ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	6,320	7,000		
British ports in other provinces ..	1,72,635	2,20,810	1,50,410	1,53,814	1,60,517	55,570	62,078	28,501	10,755	22,621			
British ports within the province ..	91,306	93,953	58,760	89,117	50,385	1,10,397	53,540	2,60,327	3,26,607	2,49,694			
Indian ports not British ..	23,564	25,287	9,025	3,371	2,392	3,50,824	5,43,087	1,55,919	2,47,068	3,28,095			
Total Merchandise	2,87,505	3,40,050	2,18,185	2,46,502	2,13,294	5,16,791	6,58,705	4,51,637	5,90,750	6,07,410			
Total Treasure	40,708	50,729	24,733	7,789	17,638	400	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	3,28,213	3,90,759	2,42,988	2,54,291	2,30,932	5,17,191	6,58,705	4,52,887	5,90,750	6,07,410			

XXII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Total Trade in each port—conf.*

	Imports.					Exports.				
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
COONDAPUR.										
Foreign ports ...	977	1,035	...	7,842	922	3,010	1,443	1,230	2,047	854
British ports in other provinces ...	1,80,761	2,18,479	2,14,932	2,06,338	2,32,364	1,39,466	1,91,968	1,15,477	1,11,871	2,21,018
British ports within the province ...	1,56,487	1,16,007	1,56,036	1,62,166	1,44,168	2,48,589	1,87,461	2,30,450	4,22,064	4,36,147
Indian ports not British ...	10,810	36,692	29,272	28,080	45,894	75,497	1,34,159	49,315	53,427	71,461
Total Merchandise ...	3,49,035	3,72,213	4,00,300	4,04,426	4,23,448	4,66,452	5,15,071	3,96,472	5,89,409	7,29,480
Total Treasure ...	27,812	28,170	5,357	13,900	22,668	1,850	...	12,930	600	240
Grand Total ...	3,76,847	4,00,383	4,06,257	4,18,326	4,46,116	4,68,302	5,15,071	4,09,402	5,90,009	7,29,720
KASARAGOD.										
British Ports in other provinces ...	5,839	3,192	6,334	5,434	7,226	8,163	4,005	474	4,392	9,631
British ports within the province ...	1,63,978	1,93,905	1,44,117	1,29,406	1,30,000	1,32,328	2,04,174	1,83,726	2,00,425	2,04,252
Total Merchandise ...	1,69,817	1,97,097	1,50,451	1,34,840	1,37,226	1,40,491	2,08,179	1,84,202	2,04,817	2,13,883
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,69,817	1,97,097	1,50,451	1,34,840	1,37,226	1,40,491	2,08,179	1,84,202	2,04,817	2,13,883

XXII.—Sea-borne Trade: Total Trade in each port—cont.

	1	Imports.						Exports.					
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
MADRAS.													
Foreign ports .....	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British ports in other provinces	1,05,271	1,63,425	2,07,717	2,75,818	2,51,248	1,79,186	1,99,246	1,74,142	62,367	80,139	1,54,967	1,25,439	26,864
British ports within the province	2,62,469	2,01,156	2,50,701	2,74,684	1,73,736	1,42,629	1,14,710	1,26,000	1,89,920	8,367	1,48,283	27,483	..
Indian ports not British	73,399	28,340	44,183	3,754	8,400	7,682	29,359	11,941	..	..	..	..	..
Total Merchandise	4,41,139	3,92,921	5,02,601	5,55,311	4,33,384	3,29,497	3,53,023	3,74,450	4,33,393	3,28,069	..	..	..
Total Treasure	..	13,692	18,156	11,966	450	18,333	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	4,54,831	4,11,077	5,14,567	5,55,761	4,51,717	3,29,497	3,53,023	3,76,050	4,33,393	3,28,069	..	..	..
MANGAORE.													
Foreign ports	3,00,853	2,98,310	2,68,116	2,61,360	1,81,100	63,54,746	70,28,702	50,03,118	51,97,556	56,92,132	..	..	..
British ports in other provinces	18,56,941	19,04,389	20,18,351	22,34,018	25,30,032	11,81,906	14,63,567	14,28,197	12,58,008	14,31,866	..	..	..
British ports within the province	13,69,581	17,27,975	16,29,362	15,17,012	14,22,163	15,37,367	13,84,523	17,85,218	21,20,052	20,74,454	..	..	..
Indian ports not British	2,83,092	2,98,699	25,563	22,896	13,468	6,45,129	9,31,015	4,38,705	3,65,086	5,94,576	..	..	..
Total Merchandise	38,10,437	42,29,373	39,41,382	40,35,286	41,56,763	97,19,148	1,08,07,807	86,55,238	89,40,702	97,93,028	..	..	..
Total Treasure	1,32,346	5,33,057	19,643	1,37,239	3,72,816	550	..	500	2,000	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	39,42,813	47,62,480	39,61,025	41,72,525	45,29,579	97,19,698	1,08,07,807	86,55,738	89,42,702	97,93,028	..	..	..

XXII.—Sea-borne Trade : Total Trade in each port—cont.

	Imports.						Exports.					
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
MURKIL.												
British ports in other provinces ...	35,111	26,716	4,363	8,956	8,440	1,014	2,356	...	...	...	4,663	
British ports within the province ...	75,658	65,653	68,198	61,067	39,877	2,59,967	1,75,674	2,65,898	3,40,035	2,57,440	...	
Indian ports not British ...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Merchandise	1,10,769	92,358	73,026	70,023	48,317	2,60,981	1,78,030	2,65,898	3,40,035	2,62,143	...	
Total Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,10,769	92,358	73,026	70,023	48,317	2,60,981	1,78,030	2,65,898	3,40,035	2,62,143	...	
MINOR PORTS.												
Kumbah	...	...	24,523	23,631	23,508	26,483	21,200	41,634	38,914	53,433	46,457	71,077
Manjeshwar	6,647	3,388	4,331	5,354	3,628	34,422	19,212	46,815	39,445	34,889
Shirur	1,902

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XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade : Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports.

Average of the five years ending 1902–03.

Name of port.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
	2	3			5	6		
Baindur ...	Cotton piece-goods—				Rs.			Rs.
	White ...	... yds.	11,680	1,970	Grain and pulse—			
	Coloured ...	... "	14,307	4,219	Rice in the husk	...	... cwt.	5,714 15,612
	Grain and pulse—				" not in the husk	...	..."	15,701 61,392
	Gram ...	... cwt.	594	2,166	Other articles	...	..."	...
	Rice not in the husk ...	... "	281	1,502		...	..."	30,931
	Oils, vegetable, not essential—							
	Cocoanut ...	... gals.	7,820	9,696				
	Salt ...	... tons.	287	25,200				
	Other articles ...	... "	...	10,189				
	Total ...	...	54,942			Total ...	...	1,07,935
Treasure ...	...	...	60		Treasure ...	...	..."	...
	Grand Total ...	...	55,002			Grand Total ...	...	1,07,935
Barkfru ...	Cotton piece-goods, coloured ...	yds.	39,191	23,160	Coir, manufactured	...	cwt.	3,705 17,145
	Oils, minerals, kerosine ...	galls.	40,278	19,398	Dyans, etc.—	..."	..."	1,142 13,978

XXXIII.—Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.*
Average of the five years ending 1902–03.

Name of port.	Imports.				Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Coondapoor —cont.							
Glass and glassware	Rs. 5,115	Coin, manufactured	... 3,030	
Grain and pulse—				8,125	... cwt.	16,981	
Gram	...	cwt.	2,020	8,125	... cwt.		
Pulse	"	"	1,828	9,938	... yds.		
Rice not in the husk	"	"	3,147	15,097	Cotton piece-goods, coloured	23,391	
Hardware and cutlery	"	"	...	8,687	...	9,681	
Hemp	...	"	...	1,424	Grain and pulse—		
Jute—					Rice in the husk	78,954	
Gunny-bags	...	No.	15,478	2,328	... cwt.	1,89,079	
Metals—					... yds.		
Copper	...	cwt.	76	3,023	" not in the husk	39,405	
Spirits—					..."	1,92,979	
Other sorts	...	galls.	1,968	11,938			
Oils, mineral—							
Kerosine	28,103	13,005	Oils, essential	1,356	
Vegetable—					... galls.	10,882	
Not essential, Cocoanut	...	"	29,907	37,175	Provisions—		
Tin or gingelly	...	"	2,364	2,482	Fish-maws and shark-fins	21,123	
Other sorts	...	"	7,509	7,341	...	8,822	
Provisions, fruits, etc.—					lb.		
Dates	...	cwt.	968	4,482			
Salt	...	tens.	892	85,486			
Seeds, essential	...	cwt.	716	5,572			

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade : Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—contd.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasaragod —cont.	Metals—					
	Copper	... ...	cwt.	54	Rs. 3,293	Spices—
	Oils—					Pepper ...
	Mineral, Kerosine	... ...	gals.	11,454	5,521	Other articles ...
	Vegetable, not essential—					
	Cocoanut	... ...	"	1,548	2,106	
	Salt	... ...	tons.	508	43,297	
	Spices—					
	Ghaffies	... ...	lb.	47,967	5,088	
	Other articles	... ...	"	... 35,374		
Treasuré	Total	...		1,57,886	Total	...
						1,80,314
						...
						...
Malpe	Grand Total	...		1,57,886	Grand Total	...
	Apparel	... ...	"	32,706	Building and engineering materials	...
	Cotton twist and yarn	... ...	lb.	27,739	12,558	...
	Cotton, piece-goods—					12,898
	Grey	... ...	ds.	94,941	15,584	
	White	... ...	"	50,339	8,668	
	Coloured	... ...	"	363,733	1,04,005	
	Drugs, etc.—				Dyeing and tanning materials—	
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	... ...	lb.	85,412	16,879	Turneric ...
						cwt. 439
						5,634

XXIII.—*Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.*
Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malpē— cont.						
Fruits and vegetables		Rs. 6,114	Grain and pulse—	
Glass and glassware		10,621	Rice in the husk	
Grain and pulse—				 cwt.
Gram	cwt.	1,737	7,555	
Pulse	"	1,221	7,207	
Rice not in the husk	"	1,480	7,374	" not in the husk
Wheat	"	382	2,391	"
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)	"		18,112	Manures
Hemp	"		4,133	..."
Liquors, spirits, other sorts	"		26,460	..." tons.
Mats and matting	sq.yds.	5,389	2,224	Oils, essential
Metals—				355,587		..." galls.
Brass	cwt.	61	3,175	Provisions—
Copper	"	179	10,108	Fish, dry, salted
Iron	"	470	3,539	"
Oils—						Ib.
Mineral, Kerosine"	galls.	17,243	9,125	Spices—
Vegetable, not essential—"				Cardamoms
Cocoanut"	"	16,770	21,978	"
Other sorts"	"	2,759	3,100	Wood, ornamental
						..."
					4,598	9,949
				
					61,506	61,506

XXXIII.—Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.
 Averages of the five years ending 1902-03.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	
	1	2			3	4
Maipé— cont.					RS.	
Provisions—					4,905	BS.
Fish, dry, salted	lb.	124,135	Other articles	65,750
Salt tons.	345	16,704	
Seeds, essential cwt.	637	6,282	
Spices—						
Chillies lb.	40,041	4,758	
Sugar—						
Refined cwt.	932	11,673	
Unrefined " "	534	4,626	
Umbrellas No.	2,385	3,033	
Other articles	84,472	
						Total ...
Treasure	4,65,071	...
						...
					12,519	...
						...
					4,77,590	Grand Total ...
						...
						3,64,006
						...
						3,83,686
						...
						320
						...

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade : Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902–03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mangalore.						
Apparel	Rs. 60,879	Apparel	... ..	Rs. 12,451
Books and printed matter	133	1,0,916	Building and engineering materials	... ..	...
Building and engineering materials	10,585	Coffee	... ..	...
Chemicals	24,136	Coir, manufactured	... ..	3,42,712
Coal	25,944	Cotton twist and yarn	... ..	55,87,379
Coffee	2,56,588	" piece-goods, coloured	... ..	117,977
Coir	15,283	" piece-goods, coloured	... ..	2,477
Cotton twist and yarn	1,16,285	Cotton twist and yarn	... ..	25,265
" piece-goods, grey	93,550	" piece-goods, coloured	... ..	1b. 45,484
" " white	61,901	" piece-goods, coloured	... ..	18,923
" coloured	3,98,999	Drugs and medicines	... ..	137,811
Drugs and medicines	30,448	Tobacco, unmanufactured	... ..	40,944
Tobacco, unmanufactured	75,415	Tobacco, unmanufactured	... ..	...
Dyeing and tanning materials	14,887	Dyeing, etc.—	... ..	37,193
Fairthenware and porcelain	13,527	Turmeric	... ..	251,055
Fodder, bran and cattle food	60,170	Fruits, etc.—	... ..	50,068
Fruits and vegetables	1,58,397	Cocoanuts	... ..	...
Glass and glassware	36,271	" kernel or copra	... ..	11,102
Gram	82,648	Grain and pulse—	... ..	867
Pulse	9,848	Rice not in the husk	... ..	3,375
"	50,796	Wheat	... ..	14,289
Rice not in the husk	12,989	64,781	" flour	... ..	2,345
Wheat	2,654	16,042	Gums and resins	... ..	11,685
" flour	303,991	22,150	Hardware and cutlery	... ..	34,958
Gums and resins	389	10,175	Rice in the husk	... ..	12,548
Hardware and cutlery	85,476		... ..	...

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade : Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port. —cont.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mangalore						
—cont.						
Jute—						
Gunny bags	No.	218,706	Rs.	
Spirit—					56,189	Grain and pulse—
Brandy	galls.	1,347	Rice not in the husk	...
Other sorts	"	23,004	Hardware and cutlery	...
Wines	"	14,682	Hides and skins—	...
Machinery and mill work	"	1,59,464	Hides	...
Matches	"	3,307	Hides, raw	...
Mats and matting	"	15,740	Horns	...
Metals—				11,663	Liquors	...
Copper	...	cwt.	sq. yds.	16,502	Spirit	...
Iron	"	475,614	Oils, essential	...
Oils—				688	Cocanut	...
Kerosine		5,014	Provisions—	...
Vegetable, not essential—				38,083	Fish-maws and shark-fins	...
Castor		323,132	Fish, dry, salted	...
Cocoanut		1,42,664	Fruits, dried	...
Paper and pasteboard		11,880	Salt	...
Provisions—				13,495	Seeds—	...
Fish, dry, unsalted	...	Ib.		1,21,548	Ti or gingelly	...
Salted		22,846	Ti	...
Fruits, dried, etc.—				18,590	Essential	...
Dates	...	cwt.		4,156,564	...	...
Other sorts		4,53,142	cwt.	...
Other sorts of provisions		3,438	tons.	...
Salt	...	tons.		15,195	...	...
Seeds, essential	...	cwt.		1,520	...	...
Soap		1,773	...	...
				15,684	...	...
				54,677	...	...
				5,13,542	...	...
				6,216	...	...
				2,626	...	...
				25,696	...	...
				18,365	...	...
				1,283	...	...
				"	1,282	...
				"	10,183	...

XXIII.—Sea-long Trade : Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

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Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	
	2	3			5	6
Mangalore—cont.				Rs.		
Spices—				Spices—		
Betel-nuts	1b.	40,601	...	Rs.
Chillies	"	71,179	Betel-nuts ...	8,34,886
Pepper	"	27,548	Cardamoms	82,796
Other sorts	"	10,529	Spices—	1,23,378
Stationery	"	11,406	Chillies	
Sugar—					Pepper	
Refined	cwt.	8,385	...	
Unrefined	"	20,697	Sugar—	
Umbrellas	No.	217,946	Refined	
Wood—				32,918	Unrefined	
Firewood	tons.	1,291	11,567	Wood—
Other timber	"c. tons.	560	21,091	Ornamental
Ornamental	"	...	20,681	Manufactured
Wool, manufactured	"	...	12,447	Other articles
Other articles	"	...	88,218	Total ...
					40,34,654	
Treasure	Total ...	95,83,185
				2,39,020	Treasure	610
Grand Total	42,73,674	Grand Total ...	95,83,795

XXIII.—Sea-borne Trade: Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—cont.

Average of the five years ending 1902-03.

Name of port.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mulki				Rs.	Rs.	
Building and engineering materials	..	219	3,181	Grain and pulse—		
Salt	18,809	Rice in the husk ..	..	2,413
Grain and pulse—	" not in the husk ..	..	8,208
Gram	..	cwt.	1,155	Other articles ..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	691	..	..	53,931
Other sorts	2,36,598
Oils, mineral—	890	..	..	..
Kerosine	4,946	..	..	16,611
Vegetable, not essential—	2,926	..	..	..
Cocoanut	8,175	..	..	..
Sugar, unrefined	..	cwt.	9,686	Total ..	..	2,61,417
Other articles	1,012	Treasure ..	..	..
			27,510		..	..
					Grand Total ..	..
						2,61,417
Treasure			
Grand Total	78,901			

XXIV—Income-tax (Part IV, “Other sources,” only).

Talukas.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.		Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.		Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.		Above Rs. 2,000.		Total.		Incidence of tax.		Objection petitions.						
	Number of tax, assessments.	Amount of tax, assessments.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																			
Coondapoor	1,998-1899	199	2,296	16	380	5	147	6	538	226	3,361	14	13	11	0	4	63	11·11	
	1,899-1900	197	2,240	22	511	4	153	7	513	230	3,418	14	13	9	0	4	45	13·33	
	1900-1901	185	2,155	25	556	5	196	8	607	223	3,514	15	12	1	0	5	38	13·15	
	1,901-1902	202	2,355	21	496	4	154	9	596	236	3,601	15	4	2	0	5	81	30·86	
	1902-1903	218	2,515	24	572	3	119	10	813	255	4,019	15	12	2	0	5	62	24·19	
Udipi	1,898-1899	257	3,035	66	1,456	23	896	17	1,649	363	7,036	19	5	2	0	0	5	137	50·36
	1,699-1900	256	2,989	71	1,338	26	987	15	1,737	568	7,351	19	15	7	0	0	5	107	37·73
	1900-1901	214	2,595	65	1,432	31	1,197	9	1,463	319	6,987	20	15	6	0	0	5	151	8·60
	1901-1902	243	3,127	67	1,800	32	1,260	11	2,121	553	8,305	23	8	7	0	0	6	78	8·97
	1902-1903	233	2,793	70	1,516	30	1,134	14	1,752	347	7,105	20	7	7	0	0	5	86	12·76
MANGALORE DIVISION.																			
Mangalore	1,698-1899	450	5,122	86	1,944	36	1,386	120	15,197	692	28,649	34	2	10	0	1	144	13·60	
	1,899-1900	506	5,885	106	2,440	29	1,106	114	16,576	755	26,007	34	7	1	0	1	2	22·30	
	1900-1901	516	5,771	716	2,618	36	1,322	113	16,598	781	26,388	33	11	7	0	1	3	37·80	
	1901-1902	498	5,696	121	2,845	40	1,512	95	12,089	754	22,145	29	5	11	0	1	0	18·12	
	1902-1903	494	5,748	116	2,650	49	1,904	93	15,443	752	25,775	34	5	0	1	2	104	13·46	

XXIV.—Income-tax (Part IV, "Other sources," only)—cont.

**XXV.—Income and Expenditure of the Local Boards
in 1902–03.**

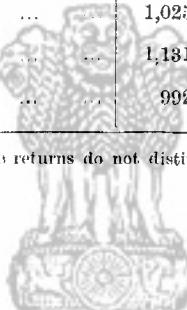
	District Board.	Taluk Boards.			Total.
		Coonda-poor.	Manga-lore.	Puttur.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
INCOME.					
Land-cess and fishery rents ...	Rs. 63,652	Rs. 28,687	Rs. 16,755	Rs. 18,210	Rs. 1,27,304
House-tax ...	...	...	...	...	...
School fees ...	...	...	1,098	3,954	15,139
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	...	...	1,798	261	2,338
Chouftry rents ...	...	...	12	1	19
Tolls and ferries ...	60,062	...	...	...	66,062
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions from Government ...	...	4,910	2,756	4,770	12,445
Capital account ...	...	...	...	...	...
Debt account ...	20,050	...	...	...	20,050
Other sources ...	1,255	1,445	538	1,228	4,486
Total Income ...	1,51,019	46,948	21,429	28,441	2,47,837
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Grant 1.—Public Works.</i>					
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	42	942	339	857	2,180
Roads ...	84,019	14,373	4,694	12,691	1,16,457
Establishment, tools and plant ...	17,963	3,135	480	1,490	23,068
Other expenditure ...	342	614	901	673	2,620
Total ...	1,03,266	19,064	6,404	15,621	1,44,855
<i>Grant 2.—Education.</i>					
Supervision ...	...	1,351	794	1,330	3,475
Secondary schools ...	...	7,474	...	3,194	10,668
Elementary schools ...	...	6,822	2,701	4,548	14,071
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grants-in-aid ...	...	4,590	4,708	6,301	15,599
Other expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	20,237	8,203	15,373	48,813
<i>Grant 3.—Medical Services, Vaccination and Sanitation.</i>					
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	1,885	11,385	3,028	9,976	27,124
Vaccination ...	9,985	...	...	...	9,985
Sanitation ...	59	1,379	1,074	872	3,394
Plague ...	— 2,329	3,170	4,510	6,040	11,391
Other expenditure ...	893	95	25	57	1,070
Total ...	10,483	15,979	9,537	16,945	52,954
<i>Grant 4.—Public and Charitable Institutions.</i>					
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	...	58	6	...	64
Choultries ...	...	33	77	72	182
Lighting ...	...	191	...	...	191
Other expenditure ...	1,025	258	184	400	1,867
Total ...	1,025	540	267	472	2,304
<i>Grant 5.—Supervision and Management.</i>					
General administration ...	2,941	1,196	507	1,286	6,019
Other expenditure ...	4,670	209	109	186	5,264
Total ...	7,611	1,404	706	1,472	11,283
Contributions to Government ...	5,179	1	2	1	5,18
Capital account ...	...	...	...	...	...
Debt heads ...	31,551	...	...	...	31,551
Total Expenditure ...	1,59,125	57,315	25,119	40,884	2,91,443

NOTE.—There are no Unions in South Canara district.

XXVI.—*Roads.*

Year.	1	Mileage of roads maintained.		
		Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
	2	3	4	
1871-72	...	737	...	...
1876-77	...	779	...	...
1881-82	...	842	...	...
1886-87	...	856	...	...
1891-92	...	1,025	148	877
1896-97	...	1,131	148	983
1901-02	...	992	148	844

NOTE.—Previous to 1891-92, the returns do not distinguish metalled from unmetalled roads.



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XVIII.—*Income and Expenditure of Municipality in 1902-03.*

	1	2	Mangalore.
Opening balance	27,999
RECEIPTS.			RS.
Tax on buildings and lands	23,690
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands
Tax on vehicles with springs, animals and carts	4,410
Tax on arts	5,621
Tolls	2,517
Tax on private, menial and domestic male servants
Realizations under Special Acts	50
Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sole-proceeds of lands, etc.	2,206
Conservancy receipts	16
Fees and revenue from—			
Educational institutions	381
Medical institutions	46
Markets and slaughter-houses	8,940
License fees	1,237
Other fees	561
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	247
Interest on investments and premium on loans	262
Grants and contributions from—			
Government	395
Local Boards	1,600
Other sources
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	2,551
Miscellaneous	56
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking Fund
Loans
Advances recovered
Total Receipts	49,786
Total including balance	77,785

XXVII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipality in 1902–03—cont.

	1	2 RS.
	EXPENDITURE.	
GRANT 1—		
Roads	5,711	
Buildings	4,617	
Miscellaneous public improvements ... ...	...
Drainage	1,007	
Water-supply	25	
Establishment	752	
Tools and plant and other stores	50	
Contributions for public works ... ...	...
GRANT 2—		
Education	5,173	
GRANT 3—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	9,482	
Vaccination	558	
Registration of births and deaths	70	
Conservancy, road cleaning and road watering	30,153	
Contributions	185	
GRANT 4—		
Lighting	2,329	
Markets and slaughter-houses	339	
Choultries and travellers' bungalows	49	
Avenues	203	
Public garden, survey of land, fire, pounds and other charges ...	2,442	
GRANT 5—		
Supervision and management	5,468	
Repayment of debt ... ...	...
Interest on debt ... ...	...
Discount on investment ... ...	...
Advances	154	
Refunds	145	
Pensions and gratuities	270	
Investments ... ...	...
	Total Expenditure	69,222
	Closing balance	8,563
	Total including balance	77,785

XXVIII.—*Education in 1901.*

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.				
Coondapoor	7,405	343	123	5
Udipi	14,635	961	122	7
MANGALORE DIVISION.				
Amindivi Islands	38	...	22	...
Mangalore	19,107	2,916	117	17
PUTTUR DIVISION.				
Kasaragod	12,105	962	108	8
Uppinangadi	7,465	353	82	4
District Total	60,655	5,535	111	9
Hindus	47,307	2,861	108	6
Musalmans	6,497	497	102	8
Christians	5,498	2,091	133	49
Jains	1,345	84	271	18
Others	8	2	1,000	500

XXIX.—Schools and Scholars in 1902-03.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Local Fund.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUBLIC.									
Arts Colleges ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	111	2	113
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	1	1	...	4	...	6	1,359	15	1,374
Upper secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	45	45
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	...	4	...	5	1	10	1,141	30	1,171
Lower secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	95	738	833
Primary schools for boys ...	1	83	7	261	100	452	15,503	2,716	18,219
Primary schools for girls ...	2	...	...	5	1	8	22	383	405
Training schools for masters ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	37	...	37
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	21	21
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	38	...	38
Total ...	6	88	7	285	103	489	18,306	3,950	22,256
PRIVATE.									
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	181	...	181
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	...	107	2,379	1,202	3,581
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	119	2,560	1,202	3,762
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	608	20,866	5,152	26,018.

Percentage of scholars to population of school-age.

—	1	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		2	3	4	5	6
Total population	13·4	18·8	15·0	17·1	16·3
Musalmans	15·1	15·5	17·5	21·8	19·0
Panchamas	5·1	6·1	6·1	0·2	0·2
—	—	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
		7	8	9	10	11
Total population	15·5	15·1	14·8	14·6	15·3
Musalmans	21·2	20·1	17·0	16·4	16·2
Panchamas	0·1	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·2

XXX.—Expenditure on Schools in 1902-03.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Upper Secondary schools.		Lower Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total.	Net expenditure.	Total.	Net expenditure.	Total.	Net expenditure.	Total.	Net expenditure.	Total.	Net expenditure.	Total.	Net expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government ...	Rs. 16,061	Rs. 7,586	Rs. 6,865	Rs. 2,439	Rs. 5,073	Rs. 1,218	Rs. 933	Rs. 740	Rs. 3,190	Rs. 3,189	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Local Fund ...	25,328	4,690	... ...	4,179	— 944	6,604	— 873	14,545	6,507	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Municipal ...	1,839	1,063	... ...	... ...	... ...	11,283	24,741	8,597	1,063	1,839	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Aided ...	144,492	54,274	26,888	19,055	35,153	... ...	1,807	2,634	52,838	13,600	4,872	1,739	200	189
Unaided ...	6,560	3,592	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	432	6,041	4,993	2,634	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Private ...	6,473	2,568	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,568	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
District Total... 2,00,753	53,573	33,753	21,494	44,405	11,557	33,144	8,493	81,189	27,112	8,062	4,938	200	189	
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—														
Provincial Funds ...	... 32,580	... 15,424	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Local Funds.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Municipal Funds ...	... 2,664	... 72,946	... 742	... 2,664	... 7,018	... 21	... 923	... 26,550	... 590	... 15,772	... 478	... 201	... 11	... 11
School fees ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Subscriptions ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Endowments ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Other sources ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...

XXXI.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1902.

Name of hospital or dispensary.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total expenditure during the year. R.s.	
	Number of beds available for		Daily average number treated.		Average daily attendance.					
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Aminidivi (Laceadives)	Government.	...	...	...	...	7	19	
Baindúr	Local Fund.	...	...	...	...	4	415	
Bantval	Do.	4	4	1	14	3	4,013	
Beltangadi	Do.	...	...	...	20	8	677	
Quondapoor	Do.	4	3	1	5	8	2,368	
Hebri	Do.	...	3	1	5	3	757	
Hedrig	Do.	...	...	...	38	16	3,220	
Karkala	Do.	...	...	...	16	16	10,827	
Kasaragod	Do.	4	2	1	8	2	1,912	
Mangalore (Wenlock Hospital)	Municipal...	4	3	1	4	2	678	
Mangalore (Women and Children's Hospital)	Do.	...	5	1	26	8	1,312	
Mudabiri	Local Fund.	...	...	1	17	6	2,782	
Mulk	Do.	...	...	1	7	9	6,168	
Maréshwar	Do.	...	2	1	27	9	7,379	
Puthur	Do.	4	3	1	18	17	3,054	
Shankranárayana	Do.	...	18	...	76	14	10,451	
Sölya	Do.	...	...	7	1	38	19,704	
Udupi	Do.	...	8	...	1	11	6,517	
Uppinangadi	Do.	...	...	1	8	49	2,931	
	Total	...	...	48	26	39	14	3	664
						56	367	132	39,518	

XXXII.—*Vaccination.*

Taluks and municipality.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1902-03.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1900	1901.	1902.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TALUKS.							
<i>Coondapoor Division.</i>							
Coondapoor ...	3,296	5,866	3,538	36	33	36	181
Udipi ...	7,449	12,562	8,048	30	31	34	866
<i>Mangalore Division.</i>							
Mangalore ...	8,824	9,657	9,588	39	26	30	1,654
<i>Puttur Division.</i>							
Kasaragod ...	7,046	8,848	7,374	26	22	29	938
Uppinangadi ...	8,115	7,680	5,867	50	28	29	1,447
MUNICIPALITY.							
Mangalore ...	2,471	3,046	2,550	33	26	23	1,081
District Total ...	37,201	47,159	36,865	34	27	31	6,167

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XXXIII.—*Revenue Receipts.*

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Land revenue and rates	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	15,12,927	15,11,317	15,38,609	15,59,078	15,27,035
Stamps	2,37,250	2,38,071	2,37,688	2,40,325	2,77,453
Excise	4,02,061	4,55,820	4,96,040	5,23,828	4,88,349
Income-tax, including penalties	41,945	42,151	46,096	48,396	50,194
Forests	53,343	57,504	58,270	65,147	54,675
Registration	42,872	43,421	43,210	40,444	44,569
—	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
—	7	8	9	10	11
Land revenue and rates	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
... ...	15,27,851	15,91,913	15,25,676	15,38,873	15,50,188
Stamps	2,73,982	2,85,167	2,75,590	2,74,393	2,45,759
Excise	4,55,364	4,32,755	4,32,710	4,43,265	4,36,134
Income-tax, including penalties	55,435	58,432	59,270	55,666	60,169
Forests	57,631	57,427	69,410	57,121	61,107
Registration	43,923	46,301	45,980	45,613	* 44,004 *

* For the calendar year 1902.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial Number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.
1	2	3	4
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.			
<i>Coondapoor Taluk.</i>			
1	Albádi *	... ...	L.F.D.
2	Baindúr *	... ...	Do.
3	Coondapoor *	... ...	Do.
4	Gólihole †	... ...	Do.
5	Jadkal *	... ...	Do.
6	Jadkal †	... ...	Do.
7	Kirimanjéshvara *	... ...	Do.
8	Kolluru *	... ...	Do.
9	Nágódi †	... ...	Do.
10	Shankranáréyanu †	... ...	Do.
11	Vandse †	... ...	Do.
<i>Udipi Taluk.</i>			
12	Ajekar *	... ...	L.F.D.
13	Bailár *	... ...	Do.
14	Belmannu †	... ...	Do.

* Charges per diem : As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem : As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.					
			1	2	3	4		
COONDAPOOR DIVISION—cont.								
<i>Udipi Taluk—cont.</i>								
15	Brahmāwar *	... L.F.D.	Two halls, two bath rooms, verandahs on three sides with portico and out-houses ; slightly furnished.					
16	Háládi *	... Do.	Two halls, bath room, portico and verandahs on three sides with out-houses ; slightly furnished.					
17	Hebri *	... Do.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room, portico with front, rear and side verandahs and out-houses ; slightly furnished.					
18	Hiriyadka †	... Do.	Two halls, two bath rooms, front and side verandahs with portico and out-houses ; no furniture.					
19	Káp *	... Do.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room, store-room, two verandahs with out-houses ; furnished.					
20	Kárkala *	... Do.	Two halls, two side rooms, two bath rooms, portico, verandahs on three sides and out-houses ; furnished.					
21	Khot or Kóte †	... Do.	Hall, room, bath room, front and side verandahs and kitchen ; no furniture.					
22	Padubidri †	... Do.	Hall, bath room, portico with front and side verandahs and out-houses ; slightly furnished.					
23	Perdúr †	... Do.	Hall, side room, bath room, front, rear and side verandahs with out-houses ; slightly furnished.					
24	Someshwar *	... Do.	Two halls, bath room, front, rear and side verandahs with out-houses ; slightly furnished.					
25	Udipi *	... Do.	Hall, side room, two rooms, two bath rooms with verandahs on three sides and out-houses ; furnished.					
MANGALORE DIVISION. <i>Mangalore Taluk.</i>								
26	Bajpe †	... L.F.D.	Two halls, bath room, store-room, portico with verandahs all round and out-houses ; no furniture.					
27	Bantvál †	... Do.	Hall, bath room, side room, portico with out-houses ; furnished.					
28	Farangipet †	... Do.	Hall, two bath rooms, dressing room with verandahs on three sides and out-houses ; furnished.					
29	Gurpúr †	... Do.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs on three sides with out-houses ; furnished.					

* Charges per diem : As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem : As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

‡ Charges per diem : Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.					
			1	2	3	4		
MANGALORE DIVISION—cont.								
<i>Mangalore Taluk</i> —cont.								
30	Kinnigoli * ...	L.F.D.	Two halls, bath room, store-room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; no furniture.		•	•		
31	Múdabidri * ...	Do.	Two halls, bath room, store-room, portico with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.					
32	Málki * ...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms, portico with verandahs in front and rear and out-houses; furnished.					
33	Pánemangalore † ...	Do.	Hall, two bath rooms, two side rooms, two verandahs with out-houses; furnished.					
34	Pánemangalore † ...	Do.	Two main rooms and verandahs all round; slightly furnished.					
35	Punjalkatta † ...	Do.	Hall, bath room, bed-room, portico with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; furnished.					
36	Suratkal † ...	Do.	Hall, three side rooms, bath room, store-room, portico with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.					
37	Vénur † ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room, store-room, portico with verandahs all round and out-houses; no furniture.					
PUTTUR DIVISION.								
<i>Kasaragod Taluk.</i>								
38	Adkasthala ‡ ...	L.F.D.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room with front verandah and out-houses; slightly furnished.					
39	Ádár ‡ ...	Do.	Three rooms with verandahs all round and out-houses; no furniture.					
40	Adúr ‡ ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room, portico with verandahs on three sides and out-houses; slightly furnished.					
41	Békal † ...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and out-houses; slightly furnished.					
42	Bévinje * ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with verandahs on three sides; slightly furnished.					
43	Hosdrág † ...	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms with verandah in front and out-houses; slightly furnished.					
44	Do. † ...	Do.	Three rooms with verandahs on three sides and out-houses; no furniture.					
45	Karimbilla ‡ ...	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with verandahs on three sides and out-houses; slightly furnished.					

* Charges per diem: As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem: Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

‡ Charges per diem: As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.		
			1 2 3 4		
PUTTUR DIVISION—cont.					
<i>Kasaragod Taluk</i> —cont.					
46	Kumbla *	L.F.D.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and out-houses; furnished.		
47	Do. †	Do.	Two rooms with verandahs all round and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
48	Manjeshwar *	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms with verandah and out-houses; furnished.		
49	Do. *	Do.	Hall, two bath rooms and verandahs on three sides.		
50	Mulyár †	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with verandahs on three sides and portico and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
51	Pullúr †	Do.	Hall, side room, bath room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
<i>Uppinangadi Taluk.</i>					
52	Anokal †	L.F.D.	Hall, side room, bath room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
53	Belláre †	Do.	Two rooms with verandahs on all sides and out-house; no furniture.		
54	Beltangadi *	Do.	Two halls, two bath rooms, store-room, front and rear verandahs with portico and out-houses; furnished.		
55	Charmadi *	Do.	Two main rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, extra room, front and rear verandahs with portico and out-houses; furnished.		
56	Chármádi †	Do.	Two main rooms, two kitchens, front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
57	Gólitattu †	Do.	Two main rooms, bath room, portico in front with verandahs all round and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
58	Gundia †	Do.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
59	Guttigár †	Do.	Hall, open room and portico with out-houses; no furniture.		
60	Jálsár §	Do.	Two main rooms, side room, bath room, store-room with side and rear verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.		

* Charges per diem : Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem : As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

‡ Charges not yet fixed.

§ Charges per diem : As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

XXXIV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom main- tained.	Nature of accommodation.		
			1 2 3 4		
PUTTUR DIVISION—cont.					
<i>Uppinangadi Taluk —cont.</i>					
61	Kadaba *	L.F.D.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
62	Khow or Mádnúr †... ...	Do.	Hall, five rooms, bath room, verandah and out-houses; furnished.		
63	Kulganda *	Do.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
64	Máni *	Do.	Two main rooms, two bath rooms, portico in front with verandahs all round and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
65	Panja ‡	Do.	Hall, kitchen, bath room in rear verandah with front and side verandahs; no furniture.		
66	Puttúr §	Do.	Room, kitchen with verandahs in front and rear; no furniture.		
67	Puttúr †	Do.	Hall, five rooms with verandah and out-houses; furnished.		
68	Sampéje †	Do.	Hall, four rooms, bath room, two verandahs with out-houses; furnished.		
69	Shirádi †	Do.	Four rooms, two bath rooms, three verandahs and out-houses; slightly furnished.		
70	Sulya †	Do.	Hall, five rooms, bath room with out-houses; furnished.		
71	Uppinangadi †	Do.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms, outer room with front and rear verandahs and out-houses; furnished.		
72	Do. *	Do.	Two main rooms, bath room, front and rear verandahs and room in side verandah; no furniture.		
73	Vitla *	Do.	Hall, bath room with verandah and out-houses; slightly furnished.		

* Charges per diem : As. 4 for an adult and As. 6 for a married couple.

† Charges per diem : Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

‡ Charges not yet fixed.

§ Not at present available for travellers.